THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Human Development Report (HDR), 2005, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ranks India at 127 out of 177 countries in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI). With this ranking India is grouped among the medium human development countries. This report has estimated a composite HDI value of 0.602. This value in turn is based on the life expectancy index value of 0.64, education index of 0.61 and DGP index of 0.56.

(c) In the last five reports prepared by the UNDP, India's ranking was as under:

2000	-	128 (out of 174)
2001	-	115 (out of 162)
2002	-	124 (out of 173)
2003	-	127 (out of 175)
2004	-	127 (out of 177)

Starvation in States

†216. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that article 47 of the Indian Constitution provides nourishment for the people of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government run schemes for poverty and starvation alleviation in the different States of the country especially in the three districts of Western Orissa-Bolangir, Koraput and Kalahandi and the tribal areas of Rajasthan along with the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu; and

(c) what percentage of males and females are the victims of starvation and malnourishment in the above said States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a Directive Principle of State policy under Article 47 of the Constitution to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Government run a number of schemes - both food-based and employment/asset-based - in addressing the issue of poverty and starvation in different states of the country. The major food-based schemes are: Targeted Public Distribution, Annapurna Scheme, Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Nutritional Programme for Adolescent girls.

The employment/asset-based programmes are: **Swaranjayanti Gram** Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen **Rozgar Yojana (SGRY),** Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP)/National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). In addition, Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana includes a Special Plan for Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa which focuses on drought proofing, livelihood support,connectivity, health, education etc. as priorities. Under this Special Plan, schemes relating to emergency feeding and special nutrition programmes have also been included.

(c) There is no exhaustive data relating to gender-based starvation and mal-nourishment available in the country. However, on the basis of Sample Surveys/Studies, the following indicative figures are available:

State	Population below Poverty line (1999-2000)(%)	
	Rural	Urban
Orissa	48.01	42.83
Rajasthan	13.74	19.85
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	44.30	32.91
Madhya Pradesh	37.06	38.44
Tamil Nadu	20.55	22.11

Source:Planning Commission

State	Under-nourishment in tribal areas (%)**		Under-nourishment among rural population (%)@	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tamil Nadu	58.20	59.30	35.50	38.20
Madhya Pradesh	47.20	50.00	42.80	41.90
Orissa	43.70	47.80	38.60	46.00

**Source: National Nutrition Monitoring Board Report, 2000

@Source: National Nutrition Monitoring Board Report, 2002